(3) Junonia genoveva, Cramer, Plate XX, Fig. 9, $ (Genoveva).

Butterfly.—Much darker above than either of the two preceding species. The transverse subapical band is pale yellow, atmost white; the ocelli of the wings are more as in *Icwinia* than in *coenia.* Expanse, about 2.00 inches.

This form, if found at all in our fauna, is confined to the extreme South. I have seen and possess some specimens reputed to have come from Texas. The specimen figured in the plate was taken in Jamaica, where this form is prevalent.

Genus ANARTIA, Doubleday

Butterfly.—The head is small; the eyes are round and prominent; the tongue is long; the antennae are relatively long, having the club short, compressed, and pointed. The palpi have the second joint thick, the third joint gradually tapering and lightly clothed with scales. The fore wings are rounded at the apex, and have the outer and inner margins somewhat excavated. The outer margin of the hind wings is sinuous, produced at the end of the third median nervule. The cell of the hind wing is open. The subcostal nervules in the fore wing are remarkable because of the tendency of the first and second to fuse with the costal vein. The prothoracic feet of the male are small and weak; of the female stronger.

FIG. 99.—Neuration of the genus *Anartia.*

Early Stages.—These, so far as is known to the writer, await description.

There are four species belonging to this genus, only one of which is found within the limits of the United States. The others are found in Central and South America.

(1) Anartia jatrophae, Linnaeus, Plate XX, Fig. 13, $ (The White Peacock).

Butterfly.—There can be no mistake made in the identification of this species if the figure we give is consulted. The male and female are much alike. Expanse, 1.75-2.00 inches.

Early Stages.—So far as is known to me, these have never

been described. The butterfly is common throughout the